D.A.D.
313

1900-01
(Sanitary)

File No 32.

B. Serials 1-2.

Majors Smyth's Reports on the
Sanitation of the Lyons Creek
2 Dos
Copies only

Indexed
DM

(P) 17/(F)

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Conducted at

Two hundred and nineteenth Meeting of Council,

Bangalore, Saturday, the 3rd November 1900.

PRESENT

Rajadharma Pravina

Mr. T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E., — President.

Officiating Dewan.

Mr. P.N. Krishna Murti, C.I.E.

Mr. V.P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E. — Members.

Resolved as follows :-

I. (1) That, with a view to strengthen and improve the superior staff of the Forest Department in Mysore, and to secure an officer of experience and professional [illegible] Forest charge of one of the important Districts in the State, application be made to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Mr. V. Muttanna, (now District Forest Officer, Bellary, and an Extra Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, on Rupees 450) for a period of three years, on a salary of Rs. 650 per mensem, plus the usual contribution under the Civil Service Regulations towards leave and pension, with the travelling allowances now admissible for a Deputy Conservator in Mysore.

(2) That Mr. Pigot be requested to expedite the submission of his proposals regarding the strength and pay and future recruitment of the superior Forest Staff.

II. (1) That, as it is necessary, in connection with the Kaveri Falls Power Scheme, to have some officers (in addition

to those already in the service), trained in the management of electric plant to watch the operations from the beginning so as to fit them to take charge of the machinery and keep it in order after the same is handed over by the contractors and their staff withdrawn by them, the following persons be appointed Temporary Sub Assistant Engineers on Rs. 80 per mensem, the cost being charged entirely to the Kaveri Falls Power Scheme and kept distinct from the ordinary D. P. W. Budget :-

1. Mr. K.S. Subbuswami Iyer, B.A., B.E., Mechanical Engineer.
2. Mr. A. C. Vijayarangan Naidu, F.A., L.C.E.
3. Mr. T.R. Arunachala Iyer, F.A. (to be employed on his taking out his Diploma as Mechanical Engineer in February 1901).

(2) That the above officers be directed to attend the Central College, Bangalore, to obtain instruction in the theory of Electricity, till such time as the machinery of the Kaveri Falls Power Works is about to be fitted up.

III. That the Plague Commissioner's letter No. 1557, dated the 15th October 1900 be referred to the Chief Engineer for opinion as to whether the expenditure of Rs. 23,927-11-0, therein referred to on the marginally noted items, may not be debited wholly to the account of the Bangalore City Extensions in the Public Works Budget.

1. Rs. 17,547-4-3 being the excess over the D.P.W. rates incurred owing to the employment of non-professional labor, in a destitute condition from the effects of Plague, on earth and road works etc. in the Bangalore City Extensions; and
2. Rs. 6,380-6-9 being the charge incurred in paying compensation for standing crops, clearing jungle etc. in view to early formation of the Extensions.

IV. That the proposed entertainment in the Bangalore City of an additional disinfecting staff at a cost of Rs. 235 per mensem be sanctioned, and the proposed levy of charges for the

disinfection of private buildings be approved with the remark that the cost of disinfection of Public Offices and buildings need not be recovered from the Departments concerned, but be borne from funds placed at the disposal of the Plague Department

V. That, as the sum of Rs. 500 advanced to Mr. R.B.Plumer subject to adjustment, in Government Proceedings No. 4536-7/Pg. F. 21-96 dated 1st October 1898, in connection with the misappropriation of his salary for August 1898, by one of his orderlies was originally recommended by the Plague Commissioner as a repayable loan, the Government see no reason to accede to the present recommendation that the amount should be struck off the accounts; but that Mr. Plumer be allowed the concession of repaying the amount in easy monthly instalments of Rs. 50 to be deducted from his pay bills from 1st December next.

VI. That the proposal to depute Mr. H.K. Slater, Assistant Geologist, to undergo a special course of study for one year in Europe or America in subjects bearing on the work of the Geological Department in Mysore, be approved, subject to the following conditions :-

(1) That Mr. Slater be paid his salary at the usual rate in sterling during the one year's deputation and also a sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 to cover the actual cost of journey to and from England, but no other allowances or sums whatsoever;

(2) That Mr. Slater do now bind himself in writing to serve the Mysore State for a period of at least five years after his return from such deputation, and in default, to repay to Government the amount of salary and cost of journey referred to above.

VII. That, in modification of Government Proceedings No. 196-99 dated 15th September 1900, two medical officers be deputed on plague duty to work under the Chief Plague Officer,

Bangalore City, with a plague allowance of Rs. 50 each per mensem.

VIII. That the proposal of the Chief Court to transfer the Heggadadevankote Taluk from the Civil jurisdiction of the Nanjungud Munsiff to that of the additional Munsiff of Mysore be approved, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

IX. That, with reference to their proposal to transfer the Kunigal Taluk to the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Tumkur, as well as to transfer the Maddagiri Munsiff's Court to Tumkur for five months in the year to afford relief to the Munsiff of Tumkur, the Chief Court be requested to state whether it would not be preferable to locate the Maddagiri Munsiff once for all at Tumkur as an Additional Munsiff, and tack on the Kunigal Taluk to his jurisdiction, provided it would not be inconvenient to the people of Pavagada Taluk to go to Tumkur instead of to Hadda giri as at present.

X. That Council Resolution No. V of the 27th October 1900 debiting to Forest and Khedda Budgets the cost of grain doles to Kurubar laborers in Kakankote, does not require modification, and that it is not necessary to charge the same to Famine Funds.

XI. That Krishnaji Narayan, Acting Amildar, be permitted, during the period of his employment in the Plague Department, to continue to draw pay at Rs. 150, together with a plague allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem (as on t e occasion of his former employment as Ward Officer).

XII. That Mr. A. Appavoo Moodeliar, Head Accountant in the Office of the Examiner, P.W. Accounts, be appointed on probation, Assistant Examiner, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200, vice Mr. C. Varadaraja Pillay, deceased, subject to confirmation after one year's approved service.

XIII. That the following Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons, who have completed the prescribed period of approved service in their present grades, be promoted as noted against their names with effect from the 1st October 1900 :-

Mr. G.L. Lakshmanasami, L.M.S.,	from	Assistant Surgeon	2nd class.	to	Assistant Surgeon 1st class.
Miss. R. Govindarajalu, M.D.	"	do	do	"	do do
Miss A. Ayachammal, L.M.S.	"	do	3rd	"	do 2nd class.
Mr. T. S. Nanjappa, M.B., C.M.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. W. Srinivasiengar, M.B.,C.M.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. B. D. Raghavendra Rao, L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. C.G. Hanuman Singh, L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. P. Palpu,L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. J. A. Coelho, L.M.S.	"	do	4th class	"	do 3rd class.
Mr. V. Abboy Naidu, L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. C. Appadurai Mudaliar,L.M.S.	"	Sub Assistant Surgeon,3rd class.		to	Sub Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class.
Mr. V. Muthusami Doss,L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. Oomar Sherif, L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. A Jaganatham Pillay,L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do
Mr. A. Kodandapani Mudaliar,L.M.S. D.P.H.	"	do	do	"	do do.
Mr. A. Sheshagiri Rao, L.M.S.	"	do	do	"	do do.

XIV. That final orders on the proposal to open a Female Dispensary at the Kolar Gold Fields be deferred pending a reference to the Senior Surgeon as to whether the charge could be met by reappropriations or otherwise from sanctioned provisions in the current year's Medical Budget.

XV. That gratuitous relief to incapable, plague-stricken persons, who have no relatives able and willing to support them be dispensed, as proposed by the Plague Commissioner, by the Plague Department, who will, as far as possible, conform to the provisions of the Mysore Famine Relief Code, Chapter V in regard to gratuitous relief; and that accordingly the Mysore Deput,

Deputy Commissioner's application for an advance of Rs. 5000 for gratuitous distribution, be referred to the Plague Commissioner for disposal.

XVI. (1) That in para 2, clause (2) of Major Smyth's Report on the Sanitation of the Mysore City, printed with Government Proceedings No. P 340-42 dated 10th October 1900 the words following the ~~Sanitation~~ sentences "But at present I fear this is too high an ideal" down to the word "potent" be omitted.

NOTE Mr. Madhava Rao dissents, as he considers that there is no reason for the omission of the passage in question.

(2) That the Report of Major Smyth, with the above omission and with the marginal remarks therein of the Plague Commissioner be communicated to all Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of Municipal and Local Funds for information, with special reference to the points indicated below:-

1. The necessity for a strict observance of sanitary laws, especially with regard to the overcrowding of habitations and their closely packed situation in narrow areas.

2. The advisability of enforcing the Municipal Rules and Regulations to a greater extent than at present to prevent recurrence of nuisances and filthy conditions generally, which are reported to be on the increase.

3. Provision, gradually, of model dwelling houses, with means of ventilation, drainage &c, for the poorer classes, so as to induce others to follow their example.

4. Removal of the inmates of infected houses to new houses or huts to be provided for them in the suburbs.

5. Destruction of old and worthless houses.

.6. Proper regulation of disinfection, which should be limited to houses capable of disinfection, i.e. with smooth puckka walls and floors.

7. Complete removal of debris

8. Fencing of cleared out areas, which should be planted up.

9. Prompt payment of compensation for houses demolished on sanitary grounds.

10. The importance of setting on foot a crusade on rats, in all possible ways, by poison, by trap, and placing a reward on their heads, as they are at the bottom of all wide spread epidemics of plague.

11. Increased attention to ordinary scavenging.

12. Provision of additional surface drains where required.

13. Destruction of vermin and other preventive measures in villages.

XVII. That the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Sanitary (Plague), dated the 16th July 1900, (published in the supplement to the Gazette of India of the 21st idem) in regard to the report of the Indian Plague Commission on the measures for the supression of plague, be published in the Mysore Gazette for general information; and further, that the principles and suggestions therein enunciated be followed as far as possible in the administration of plague measures in the Mysore State.

XVIII. That Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar, Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, be granted privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks with effect from the 17th October 1900; and

XVIII. that during the period of such absence, or until further orders, Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, Under Secretary, be appointed to act as Secretary, and Mr. H. Ramanujiengar, Sub Division Officer, doing duty in the Dewan's Office, be appointed to act as Under Secretary, in the General and Revenue Departments.

XIX. That diaries of Plague Officers, which often contain matters of Importance which should first come under the consider-ation of Government for disposal, be submitted by the Plague Commissioner to Government before their communication to the Press is ordered; and that the existing practice, in regard to the publication of all official papers and reports, which is based on the principle hereunder stated, be srtictly followed;-

" The Dewan is the Chief Executive Head, responsible for the general administration of the State in all its branches. The Editor's table is in the General Department under the Dewan's immediate control; and the General Secretary, acting under the general or special orders of the Dewan, selects, from papers of the various Departments, such as are considered desirable to be published and, in cases of doubt, obtains the Dewan's special instructions and thereafter directs them to be placed on the Editor's table. This procedure is absolutely necessary; otherwise, the Head of a Department, or Member of Council in charge of a particular portfolio, may direct publication of papers before the Head of the Administration knows anything about them and before it is decided by him, whether it is expedient or politic to give publicity to such papers. The discretion in the selection of papers for publication and the power to withhold the publication of any papers he thinks proper must, in the interests of every good administration, and for obvious reasons, be always vested in the Head of the Administration".

Note

Note.

Mr. Madhava Rao dissents, an abstract of his Minute will be sent separately.

Sd/- T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty.
Offg: Dewan-President of Council.

The following subjects were adjourned :-

1. Proposed alteration of Tank Maintenance Rules.

2. The rates of price for sites in the new town at the Kolar Gold Fields.

3. Supplemental Budget Estimates of the garden attached to the Dewan's Official Residence.

Intd: T.R.A. T.
Offg: Dewan-President of Council.

Copy submitted to the Officiating Dewan.

Offg Secretary

8th November 1900.

READ—

Letter No. 1481, dated Bangalore, 10th October 1900, from the Plague Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 262 P., dated 29th September 1900, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, together with copy of its enclosure from Major Smyth, I. M. S., Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, with my remarks in the margin regarding the general sanitary condition of the Mysore City.

No. 262 P., dated 29th September 1900, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, to the Plague Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honor to forward herewith a brief report on the sanitation of Mysore City drawn up by Major Smyth, M. D., whilst officiating for me. I may add that I concur in the main with the recommendations made by Major Smyth.

My views on disinfection are quite in accordance with his and, as you are aware, as far back as 1898, before plague broke out, I recommended that we should proclaim a *gehad* against rats in the Bangalore City; and a reward was offered for each rat with the result that some 20,000 were killed.

I firmly believe that the disease is sown broad-cast by rats and if we could exterminate them it would go a long way to stamp out the disease, but it is easier to prescribe the remedy than to carry it out as the population of rats is not counted in thousands but in millions.

From the Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, to the Plague Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th and 30th ultimo, I inspected the general sanitary condition of Mysore City. I was accompanied by the Chief Plague Officer, the Vice-President of the Municipality and Mr. Kodandapani, now Health Officer to the City.

2. It is not necessary for me to enter into detail on the sanitary defects of the City, more especially as I am informed you have only recently yourself inspected parts of it. It will suffice to say that every known sanitary law is not only disregarded, but trampled under foot by the unfortunate inhabitants of this City. I may refer briefly to two or three points.

(*a*) The house-holders are largely free-holders, and have let and sub-let and built and in-built to such an extent that the light and air of heaven no longer reach their habitation, and *drainage* has become an impossibility.

REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"The Officiating Senior Surgeon has apparently overlooked the provisions of the Municipal Regulations, (Sections 133 and 134) under which Municipal Officers have power not only to abate nuisance but also to get the house-owner punished for keeping his premises in a filthy condition. The Epidemic Diseases Regulations which are still in force have armed the Municipal authorities with even greater powers."

(*b*) "The rights of property" are so jealously guarded that the Municipal authority dare not enter what a casual observer would call an "open space" to clean it, but must prosecute the owner to get him to do so. Consequently, as the whole town would have to be run into Court, cases are comparatively seldom brought to Court at all, and the filth steadily accumulates.

(*c*) The houses are built so close together that, by mutual consent or mutual dissent, windows are not placed in the walls lest neighbours should peep through them. Foul air and damp are therefore put up with to secure privacy.

(*d*) Nothing could be less agricultural-like than the denizens of these houses; yet we are told they are agriculturists and therefore have cattle: and having no place better to put them, they put them in their dwelling houses—and what cattle! poor skeletons with

their staring coats up to their fetlocks in sewage—not mere cow-dung and urine, remember, but black footed sewage, one of the worst cases of this kind, by the way, being within 50 yards of the New Palace where a plague case occurred the day before my visit.

(*e*) A man's family increases, and instead of sending out the new comers to fresh fields and pastures new, he cuts up his house into various dens to share it with his progeny. If he had kicked them out in true Anglo-Saxon fashion, they might have contributed something towards their livelihood, but as they are thus provided with food and shelter, indifferent though they be, they are content to stay there and vegetate, and become mere polluters of the earth; mere mills, so to speak, for converting harmless food-stuffs into noxious excrement. These "wasters" present a problem very difficult of solution. Plague may help us in the solution of it. They not only waste good food that should have gone to the workers, but they foul the soil and render it unfit for human habitation; they poison the air of heaven, and render the earth a happy hunting ground for pathogenic microbes. Plague will kill many of them; will frighten many of them away; and will stimulate the Government to enact edicts to prevent a recurrence of or continuance of such a state of affairs.

An ideal measure would be one which, while it provided these wasters with house-room of a healthy description, would also compel them to work for their livelihood.

"If they will not work neither shall they eat."

But at present I fear this is too high an ideal and becomes acutely impracticable when we find that the evil is fostered, unwittingly no doubt, by the mistaken notion of charity, which exists in the Royal Family in Mysore, and by which doles of bread are daily provided for these lazy creatures, and by which they are accordingly degraded, and all sense of independence, which a necessity for a struggle for existence would have roused in them, is effectually dulled and finally extinguished, and the mere animal, or something perhaps lower, is all that is left. I think when man gets to this condition he is in some respects worse than the mere animal. An animal instinctively selects surroundings suitable to its species; not so is it with degraded man; he wallows in his filth and is finally annihilated by it or by the many diseases ever in its wake—plague being perhaps the most potent.

3. In seeking a remedy for our present troubles we must consider what measures are best adapted for grappling with these immediately, and are best adapted to prevent a recurrence of them. And 1st *immediate measures.*—Plague is with us, we must prevent its spread, and relieve those who are the actual victims of it. These two endeavours should run simultaneously. The City should be divided into districts with a medical man in each, who would be kept informed of plague cases as they arise. If not moribund, the patients should be sent to camp. If moribund, they should be allowed to die where they are. The inhabitants of the house should be removed to a new house or hut, not necessarily to a camp, but to a house provided for them in the suburbs, which they must understand is to be their permanent residence till they can house themselves in a manner satisfactory to the Sanitary authority, or leave the town altogether. If their old house is a mud-wall house of the usual type it should be destroyed, and compensation paid them, which should amount to the actual value of the holding, minus the cost of the new hut provided for them.

If the old house is a pucka house, capable of disinfection, it may be disinfected and after a month or more the inhabitants may be allowed to return to it; this to be considered a satisfactory re-housing of themselves. In all cases of house-destruction, the removal of *debris* should be complete, and the site kept clean thereafter by the Sanitary Department. For this purpose "rights of property" should be ignored, and the Sanitary Department should step in and keep the place clean instead of wasting time and money and nursing filth by a petty prosecution at Court. When many houses in the same vicinity have been cleared out, the Sanitary authority should seize the area, clear it, surround it by a fence, and plant it with grass and useful trees. Making big roads through such places is waste of material; more roads are not wanted in Mysore, only lanes wide enough for two conservancy carts to pass. It is important that if compensation is to be paid it should be done without delay and not as is the case with some Wesleyan and, I believe, Catholic Christians in Mysore, delay over it for weeks or never pay it at all. This annoys the people unnecessarily. The poor people have got quite sufficient unavoidable annoyances, without this added one. But not less important, or hardly less, is the adoption of measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease. The disease is spread in the rough by man, but it is sown broad-cast by rats; so it is of the first importance to at once wage war on the rats by poison, by trap, and by placing a reward on their heads. This procedure is regarded by some as puerile, but Manson, who is the highest living epidemiologist and one of the acutest thinkers of the age is convinced that rats are at the bottom of all widespread epidemics of plague. On such high authority then, it seems

REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner may be requested to favor me with a brief note of instructions as to the best way of destroying rats. These will be translated and distributed to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and to the districts."

to me little less than criminal not to take the step I have recommended, especially as it is popular and exceedingly cheap, not costing a fraction of the all but useless disinfecting processes that are so much in vogue. In regard to disinfection, it would be a subject of amusement, if the matter were not so serious, to see a lot of coolies splashing perchloride of mercury over the walls and floor of a dungeon built of cracked mud walls and riddled with the burrows of rats and insects—cracks and burrows which cannot be reached unless the hut is dipped bodily into the solution, and left there to soak. I repeat it, that disinfection, as ordinarily carried out, is a waste of material; and it is worse—it is a snare, it is a *make-believe* that an infected house has thereby been rendered safe, which it has not, and people accordingly go back to it and get the disease afresh, and the microbe is left there to hibernate and break out again at the next meteorologically favorable opportunity. All that can be done that is worth doing in regard to these huts is to sweep them and burn the refuse and then, best of all, destroy them; or, if that is not possible, evacuate them indefinitely and leave them open to sun and air. I say indefinitely, for sun at any rate can never enter thousands of them—so their destruction cannot be insisted on too strongly if the disease is to be wiped out. The disease is there—rubbed into them so to speak—and the proof of it is that if the people continue to live in them, they will probably suffer; whereas, if they go on to new soil they very rarely suffer. The more one thinks over this disinfection the more absolutely futile does it appear. It is superficial at the best; that is, even on the places it actually effects, and then it becomes rapidly inert, and in a few hours or days is re-infected either by being overrun with rats or by the outgrowth of germs from spots that have escaped disinfection.

The position of disinfection is therefore this:—

If there are smooth pucka walls and floor, the house can probably be desinfected. If not, it cannot be disinfected, and to try to do so is to waste time and money, and to offer the people a false security.

Along with rat-killing, the disinfection of suitable houses and the destruction of houses unsuitable for disinfection, ordinary scavenging must be undertaken with no sparing hand. The numbers of the scavengers ought to be increased by at least one quarter, and the carts ought to be doubled or trebbled or more, all of which together with the overseers should be under the immediate authority of the Health Officer to fine, appoint or dismiss and pay them their wages. If his authority in these matters is not absolute he is paralysed at the very outset for real good. If he is constantly interfered with; if his verdicts in regard to his subordinates are as likely as not to be upset by a Superior Officer, I declare it would be better not to appoint a Health Officer at all. Make him responsible; place the power in his hands; and, if it is in him, he will succeed; if it is not in him, he will have to be re-placed by a man of different calibre. In Mysore, the Health Officer has a veritable mountain of difficulty to contend against, and should not be worried by petty official interferences, by time-wasters whatever their rank or status. All this does not mean that everything he does shall not be done by the sanction of the President; but what I wish to emphasise is that unless the matter is of very serious moment, even if the Health Officer is technically wrong, nothing should be said or done either to harass him or reduce his status in the eyes of those whom he must, so to speak, drive; and nothing above all that will waste his all too valuable time. He must not be a puppet. He ought to be as independent as a priest. Nor does this mean that the Health Officer is to be devoid of tact and discretion. He should recollect that one of his great functions is to teach and to persuade the people—in addition to cleaning the City. I hope in time his teaching may take the concrete form of lectures to the people. But there is time enough for this—after he gets the reins securely in his hand. He should not lose his temper either, over the quibbling-time, wasting lucubrations of Municipal Councillors. He must be content to listen to an enormous deal more than he may choose to take notice of. His aim must be to look upon his dealings with them in the light of a psychological problem to enable him to get his way by making them believe it is their way! Ancillary to scavenging, additional surface drains may be required here and there, where there is obvious stagnation and where such drains can readily be conducted to the mains. Pits must still be retained in many of the house enclosures to receive sullage. Fœces should on no account be thrown into these pits; but be universally removed by

REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"The number of scavengers has since been increased by 80 persons and hand carts by 50.

"It will be a long time before the present Health Officer can be entrusted with the supervision of the conservancy and sanitary establishments. He is new to this work and for the proper discharge of the duties proposed to be assigned to him, we want, especially in Mysore, a man who knows the people and commands their confidence. The present Vice-President is an Officer of great experience and has considerable influence with the people of Mysore. He may continue for the present to supervise conservancy and general measures of sanitation. It is proposed to appoint an Officer of active habits to assist him in his duties."

REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"The Vice-President reports that up to 6th October 1900, 262 privy pits have been filled up and 57 latrines with seats constructed."

REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"The Government have already done something in this direction. They sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,17,000 so far back as April 1898, for opening out certain congested parts of the City and providing them with drains. Subsequently, at the Plague Commissioner's instance steps were taken for the removal of huts from over-crowded parts of Besthergere, Kumbargere and Ganigeri in Lushkar Mohalla and from parts of Mandi Mohalla and Mochigere. Altogether 803 houses have been removed from the congested parts of the City at a cost of Rs. 52,692. The remarks of the Plague Commissioner made in his Inspection Notes of the 10th and 11th October 1898, are quoted below :—

"Observed that the houses inhabited by Besthers, Kumbars and Ganigars in Lushkar Mohalla "are low, ill-ventilated and over-crowded, that in "the interests of the health of the City the entire "quarter inhabited by these three classes should be "removed from the present locality and built elsewhere, the cost being met from the one lakh and "seventeen thousand rupees sanctioned by Government.

"Inspected the Durbin bungalow site in Lushkar Mohalla and ordered that the vacant site "situated to the south of the road running parallel "to the rampart of the old Erungere Fort be allotted "for building sites for the Kumbars to be removed "from the Kumbargeri in Lushkar Mohalla.

"Inspected the site originally set apart for the "Sitavilas tope near the Hardwicke College in "Chamaraj Mohalla and ordered that the site lying to "the east of the Dewan Road be allotted for building "sites to the Besthers to be removed from the "Besthergere in Lushkar Mohalla.

"Further ordered that building sites be allotted "to the Ganigars on the present wood-yard when "acquired by the Municipality from the Forest "Department and early steps to be taken to obtain "this land."

"REMARKS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

"In connection with the prevention of the spread of plague in the villages, the villagers are quite alive to the benefits of evacuation and camp out on the slightest alarm of the appearance of plague in their midst. They have also a more effective system of keeping out infection from their villages than Government can ever hope to organize or work for them."

the pail system. I am of opinion that "drainage," on any large scale would mean a waste of money till the congested parts of the City are opened out and the houses more or less re-arranged.

The next question is the prevention of the spread of the disease in the villages. Here again, if evacuation cannot be effected, the destruction of vermin is the beginning and the end. But whether evacuated or not, the vermin should still be destroyed as they are sure to carry the contagion from infected houses to those which had not yet been infected before the general evacuation. Villagers should insist on new arrivals from infected places living outside their villages for a week or so, and during that time sunning their belongings as much as possible, and thoroughly cleansing their own persons. General cleanliness must of course not be neglected. Plague contagion must always die out rapidly in small villages. They are not sufficiently filth-sodden to retain it alive for long. It may of course first kill off the people and the vermin if they remain there long enough, but thereafter it must soon itself disappear and the village become once more as secure as ever from its ravages, till a fresh case is imported and the contagion once more disseminated by the vermin which will have come back with the people.

No. Pg. 340-42, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1900.

ORDER THEREON—Recorded.

C SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Plague Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The President, City Municipality, Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.E.

1900-1901

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

GENERAL (PLAGUE)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 10th October 1903

No. Pg. 340-2

Recording the Plague Commissioner's letter forwarding with his remarks the report of the Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore on the general sanitary condition of the Mysore City.

SBP—15-10-1900—200

Bangalore
11/14th Novr 1900.

My Dear Sir,

I am desired to draw your attention to the passage, reflecting on the charity of the Royal Family in Mysore, contained in para 2 clause (e) of major Smyth's Report on the sanitation of the Mysore City, submitted to the Plague Commissioner with your letter of 29th September last, following the sentence "but at present I fear this is too high an ideal."

It is a matter for regret that the passage should have, apparently, escaped your notice when you submitted the Report for orders

The Government now desire that you will kindly point out to major Smyth that his observations on the subject of the charity of the Royal

Family

Family are based on a mistaken view both as to the real nature of the charity and of the circumstances of the persons who are recipients thereof. The remarks, moreover, have little or no bearing on the question at issue, namely the sanitation of the Mysore City

I remain &c
Sd/- L Anandāsami Row
Offg Secretary

To

Lt. Col P W. Benson I. M. S.,
Senior Surgeon & Sanitary Commr.
with the Govt. of Mysore

Bangalore 13 June 1928

My dear Sir

I beg to inform the Council
Jemadar as requested in your
letter of 11th inst.

I submit herewith
herewith the Copy of Lt
D. O & Lt Col. Bunsen
regarding the above.

As also the Journal.

Yours sincerely

[illegible]

J. R. A. Thurston Chitty Esq
C I E

Bo Q Rewan

14 Nov 1900

My dear Sir

I send the papers back
from Jafer — In his covering
D O from Mr Thumboo Chetty
called it a Copy — from
which I suppose that the
original had been
despatched to Col. Bryson.

Yours Sincerely